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Speculating on the ultimate conceptions of Matter which are affected by the discovery of it in "a fourth condition," Mr. Crookes says: "From this point of view, then, Matter is but a 'mode of motion.'"

It has never appeared to me that this well-known phrase is a very happy one, even as applied to Heat. It is possible, of course, to consider Heat from this point of view. But then it is equally possible to consider all other phenomena whatever from the same point of view. Not only Heat, but Light, Sound, Electricity, Galvanism, and Sensation itself in all its forms, may be regarded as "modes of motion."

But at least in the application of this phrase to Heat there is an intelligible meaning, and not a mere confusion of thought. But as applied to Matter—as a definition of our ultimate conception of matter—it appears to me to confound distinctions which are primary and essential. "Motion" is an idea which presupposes Matter and Space. Motion has no meaning whatever except the movement of Matter in Space. To define Matter, therefore, as a "mode of motion," is to define it as Matter in a state of motion. But this definition necessarily implies that Matter can also be conceived as without motion, and accordingly Mr. Crookes is obliged to confess that "at the absolute zero of temperature inter-molecular movement would stop," and that after that, Matter would remain with all the "properties of inertia and of weight."

Again Mr. Crookes says: "The space covered by the motion of molecules has no more right to be called Matter than the air traversed by a rifle bullet can be called lead." No doubt this is true; but it implies what is not true, that the common idea of Matter is nothing but "the space covered by the motion of molecules." The popular idea attached to words of primary significance may not be always adequate or complete. But in my opinion they are generally much more near the truth, and more accurately represent the truth than most of the phrases which scientists are now inventing in the region of transcendental physics.

These phrases have their value and their interest as representing special and partial aspects of phenomena. But I hold that the unconscious metaphysics of human speech are often the deepest and truest interpretations of the ultimate facts of nature

ON A NEW JELLY-FISH OF THE ORDER TRACHOMEDUSÆ, LIVING IN FRESH WATER.

On Thursday last, June 10, Mr. Sowerby, the Secretary of the Botanical Society of London, observed in the tank in the water-lily house in Regent's Park a peculiar organism, of which he was kind enough to place a large number at my disposal on the following Monday.

The organism proves to be an adult medusa belonging to the order Trachomedusæ and the family Petasidæ of Hæckel's system ("System der Medusen," Erster Theil). It comes nearest among described genera to Fritz Müller's imperfectly known *Aglauropsis* from the coast of Brazil.

The most obviously interesting matter about the form under notice is that it occurs in great abundance in perfectly fresh water at a temperature of 90° Fahr.

Hitherto no medusa of any order has been detected in fresh water—except perhaps some stray estuarine forms (*Crambessa*?).

It is exceedingly difficult to trace the introduction of this animal into the tank in the Regent's Park, since no plants have been recently (within twelve months) added to the lily-house, and the water is run off every year. Probably a few specimens were last year or the year before present in the tank, and have only this year multiplied in sufficient abundance to attract attention. Clearly this medusa is a tropical species, since it flourishes in water of the high temperature of 90° Fahr.

Mr. Sowerby has observed the medusa feeding on *Daphnia*, which abounds in the water with it.

The present form will have to be placed in a new genus, for which I propose the name *Craspedacusta*, in allusion to the relation of its otocysts to its velum.

It is one of the sub-class Hydromedusæ or Medusæ *craspedotæ*, and presents the common characters of the order

Trachomedusæ (as distinguished from the Narcomedusæ) in having its genital sacs or gonads placed in the course of the radial canals. It agrees with all Tracholinæ (Trachomedusæ and Narcomedusæ) in having endodermal otocysts, and it further exhibits the solid tentacles with cartilaginoid axis, the centripetal traveling of the tentacles, the tentacle rivets (Mantel-spangen), the thickened marginal ring to the disk (Nessel-ring) observed in many Tracholinæ.

Amongst Trachomedusæ, *Craspedacusta* finds its place in the Petasidæ, which are characterized as "Trachomedusæ with four radial canals, in the course of which the four gonads lie, with a long tubular stomach and no stomach-stalk."

Amongst Petasidæ it is remarkable for the great number of its tentacles, which are all solid; and for its very numerous otocysts. Further, it is remarkable among all Hydromedusæ (velate medusæ, that is, exclusive of *Charybdæa*) for the fact that centrifugal radiating canals pass from the otocysts into the velum, where they end *cecally*.

The genus may be characterized as follows:

MOUTH quadrifid, with four per-radial lobes.

STOMACH long, quadrangular, and tubular, projecting a good deal below the disk.

DISK, saucer-shaped, that is, flattened.

RADIATING CANALS 4, opening into the marginal canal.

GONADS 4, in the form of 4 oval sacs, depending into the cavity of the subumbrella from the four radiating canals.

MARGINAL or RING CANAL voluminous.

CENTRIPETAL CANALS (such as those of *Olindias*, *Geryonia*, etc.) absent.

TENTACLES solid; in three sets, which are placed in three superimposed horizons:—

1. A set nearest the aboral pole, of 4 large per-radial tentacles. These are the *primary* tentacles.
2. A second tier of (in large specimens) 28 medium-sized tentacles placed between these in four groups of seven. These are the *secondary* tentacles.
3. A third tier of (in large specimens) 192 small tentacles placed in groups of six between adjacent secondary tentacles. These are the *tertiary* tentacles.

TENTACLE-RIVETS (Mantel-spangen) connecting the roots of the tentacles with the marginal ring (Nessel-ring) are connected with all the tentacles of each of the three horizons.

OTOLITHS placed along the line of insertion of the velum—about eighty in number (fewer in small specimens). From sixteen to twenty are placed between successive per-radial tentacles arranged in groups of two or three between the successive secondary tentacles.

VELAR CENTRIFUGAL CANALS (which are really the elongated otocysts) are peculiar to this genus, passing from the otoliths (one inclosing each otolith) into the velum, and there ending blindly. They appear to correspond in character to the *centripetal* canals found in other Trachomedusæ in the disk.

OCELLI are absent.

[The presence of velar otocystic canals constitute the chief peculiarity of the genus *Craspedacusta*, and may necessitate the formation of a distinct family or sub-order for its reception. The minute structure of the otoliths and canal-like otocysts I am now engaged in investigating.]

The above characters are derived from the examination of *adult* male specimens, which were freely discharging ripe, actively motile spermatozoa.

The species may be known as *CRASPEDACUSTA SOWERBII*, nov. gen. et sp.—I name the species in honor of Mr. Sowerby, who discovered it, and to whose quick observation and courteous kindness zoologists are indebted for the knowledge of this interesting animal.

The sole character which I can give as specific over and above the generic characters summarized above is that of size. The diameter of the disk does not exceed one-third of an inch.

Locality.—The water-lily tank in the gardens of the Botanical Society, Regent's Park, London.

Very abundant during June, 1880. Probably introduced from the West Indies.

E. RAY LANKESTER.

—*Nature*.